nom Our Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1855. Of course, the organization of the House is the regressing topic in political circles. The apprejensions which were recently expressed of a protracted and exciting struggle, are rapidly giving way to the conviction that the object may be attained without much delay and little embarassment. If the Nebraska element is made a distinct issue upon which men are compelled to show their hands before going into the election of officers, nothing less than a fierce contest can be expected, with a doubtful result. There is a clearly ascertained and sufficient majority against the Administration, and so too on the Nebraska issue, if men stand up to the pledges under which they were elected. But as the introduction of this latter subject as a distinct test may have the effect of alarming the "infirm of purpose," it is proposed, as one plan of obviating the supposed difficulty, to hold a general Caucus upon the par-ticular idea of opposition to the Administration, waving any and every subject of probable agita tion for the time. This mode, it is believed in some quarters, would afford a proper opportunity for interchanging opinions and comparing views as

to candidates. Another proposition is to hold no formal cancus at all, but allow the different delegations to confer among themselves, and then try the relative soon be seen by the manifest indications where success was likely to settle, and then necessary votes to complete an election could readily be ob

Both these plans bave some merit, though the latter seems to be freer from objection than the former. Enough has already been ascertained to satisfy every reflecting mind that no man can be elected Speaker who stands prominently conspicuous on these exciting questions. Negative merit is a virtue at this "crisis" A candidate known to be opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compro mise may be chosen, if his antecedents are not what is called by dainty tips offensive. Under these circumstances, prudence suggests the policy of taking the best men that can be obtained Something must be conceded to necessity, which is usually more exacting. Otherwise a strife may be commenced at the outset, which will be followed by grave consequences throughout the

Mr. Campbell of Ohio will probably command a majority of the Republican vote at the start Pennsylvania will present Mr. Fuller: Vermon Mr. Meacham, and Indiana Mr. Mace. There will be a qualified demonstration also for Mr Haven of New-York, but in the present state of confusion all these candidates may be set aside for z new one who by chance might turn up and unite opinion at the last moment. Mr. Fuller appears to attract elements of support denied to his competitors, and I am persuaded that some man of his stamp will ultimately succeed, for it is con-ceded that none other can.

In order to facilitate the organization, and to

take the power out of the hands of a confirmed opporent, it has been suggested as a means of escaping some of the apprehended embarrassments proceed with the election of Clerk before that of Speaker. The old Clerk holds over until dis placed by the new House and has a large discretionary power in deciding important points of or der material to the organization. If this sugges-tion should be adopted, Mr. Cullom would be elected, without doubt or delay; and in any event his success may be almost regarded as a fixed fact, unless some extraordinary and unexpected devel opment should happen. him from Tennessee Ken pen. Votes will be given to Kentucky, North Carolina, Yirginia, Alabama, Mar, land, and perhaps other Southern States, on purely personal grounds— votes which be could not transfer to any candidate for the Speakership even if it were proper for him to engage in such an arrangement. ly a doubt but he will obtain the Auti-Nebraska vote almost solid, and certainly be deserves it for his gallant conduct at the time when men's nerves were tried.

There are hosts of seekers for all the subordinate stations in the House, who are willing to traffic their supposed influence for even an indifferent prespect of election. But it will not pay to go among this small try, so let them slide

Notwithstanding the proclamation of two enterprising New York Members—Whitney and Clarke—for a caucus of the American party to morrow it will end in smoke. No cordial response has been given to the movement, and those who were auspices under which it was heralded to the public. They are free in arrive to the public. They are free in saying, that older and better soldiers might more properly have assumed the re-sponsibility of leadership, and that neophytes are hardly entitled to the honors of political priest-hood. Their speculation has failed to achieve its

President's Message is almost completed. and will attract unusual attention from the recent bostile demonstration of the press in England, and from the well understood difficulties which have in a degree embarrassed our foreign relations with that and other powers. There is no occasion whatever for alarm in regard to war, but still the nature of the correspondence, relating to Central merica: to Mr. Crampton's recruiting scheme America: to Mr. Crampton's recruiting scheme: to the Sound Lues and other topics, must necessa-rily excite more than common interest. In order to meet the public expectation in this respect, and to give as complete and as late information as it may be practicable to obtain, the President is inclined to withhold the message from the printer's hands until the last hour, and to forego the common practice of sending it to the large cities in advance to be distributed simultaneously with the delivery to be distributed simultaneously with the delivery to Congress. The arrival of the steamers may be so timed as to prevent the occurrence of this contingency; but the precaution is manifestly a proper one, and will commend itself to general favor. The commercial community is entitled to know upon what foundation all this superstrucrumored war has been constructed. They will find it to be very small, if not contemptible

some respects.

The Cabinet un-makers may rest quiet, for there is no hope of a dissolution in part or whole. Mr. Dobbin proposes to try a more genial climate, to recruit health for what remains of his official services, and has no idea of surrendering his official keys to any of the anxious expectants. Nor is the President inclined to part with an "original friend dating back to the Baltimore Convention, who perhaps may repeat the service in June next at Cincinnati. Besides, there is a had observed at ping off limbs from an Administration, which catell has deterred itself has deterred some projects of change that otherwise would have been consummated. INDEX

From Another Correspondent: Wassington, Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1855. General Whitfield from Kansas, of border-ruffian notoriety, has been in the city for some days. He has personally the elements of making himself a popular man, and by making himself acquainted with the members as they arrive, and making himself generally agreeable, is turning the aforesaid elements to the be persible account. Every one who has watched the proceedings of Congress on the ground, for any con-siderable time, cannot but have noted be a much the personal popularity of a man has to do with the suc

e of his cause. Contested elections are not . decided in the House until a considerab ther the commencement of a ression-These not until near its close-for both con the will dear the contest is close—for both contest is receive their per diem and milesge up the time when the contest is decided, and of course will delay the decision as long as possible; and the contestant is a sociable, "hale fellow well et," the everybody, and the other not known persently the members, or not favorably known, it was a crystrong case that will send home the table one. Gen. W. has therefore shown himself a table one. Gen. W. has therefore shown himself a table in the course he is pursuing from the like case is one lovelving too many and too digs. mig. stional consuctions to have their usual and considerations to have their usual and the sy will not be without reight.

The y is rapidly fixing up with strangers, and the sum and resident population—the fixtures of the vetional considerations—too deeply y, of freedom and of law and order-

place—after a long, dull, stupid, unprofitable interval of sine months, since the 4th of March last, are looking as bright and happy as frogs on a bright Spring morning after lying dormant torough a long Winter. The expression, however, every day being sent out of Washington just now, that "the hotels are becoming crowned," can hardly be taken liberally, except for about half an hour in the evening on the arrival of the cars, when crowds do come to the batch for the purpose of finding out who is chime. Hotel and board ig house keeping is the principal business of for the purpose of finding out who 's come. Hotel and board ig house keeping is the principal business of Washington, and like the great staple in most places is somewhat overdone. The first class hotels here are even on the event of a President's inauguration. There are seven on Pennsylvania avenue ranking themselves as first class with accommodation in the aggregate for from 4,000 to 5,000 guests. None of them do anything like a living business except during the assions of Congress, and even then the proprietors are in rowise certain of making forcuses. The National the largest, has changed hands annually for the last three years, each proprietor finding it is for the last three years, each proprietor finding it is losing business to carry it on.

FROM BOSTON.

From An Oceanonal Correspondent.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1855. We are talking here of reforming our city gov. ernment. I am afraid, however, that we shall find It easier talking about it than doing it, as well as jourselves. A city is such an excellent milk cow And so many fat slices can be cut off her flanks, too, without killing ber-beef-steaks a l'Abyssinie, enough to make the mouths of the most Grahamite of office-seekers water, when they once get within scent and touch of them. At any rate, there is to be an attempt to oust the Knew-Nothings from the City Hall,-a fate which they richly deserve for the discredit they did the city by the original election of Dr. J. V. C. Smith, and the historical dis. grace they fastened upon it by reflecting him after his campaign with the Sims Brigade against poor Burns, when, in a most unprofessional manner, he left the case in the hands of an apothecary masquerading as a Major-General of Militia, putting the city under Martial law by his own sovereign pleasure, which he has as much legal right to do as I have to appoint you Dictator of New-York with full power of life and death.

In furtherance of this desirable end, a self-elected Committee nominated a ticket a week or so ago. with a Mr. Alexander H. Rice at its head as Mayor. Now I never heard the name of this gentleman before and have not yet met with any one that had. But his not being Doctor Smith was a recommendation of a high order. The friends of this movement held a public meeting in its favor last night in Fancuil Hall. There were many very respectable gentlemen to attendance. But the devil came also into their assembly, as he did into another of old time. They had the incensate folly to allow one Seth J. Thomas, a sometime hatter, who turned lawyer one day, and who always turns up whenever there is a save-catcher prowling about the jurisdiction, to appear as one of the speakers! This wretch may have intruded him self upon the platform to be sure, though it is not But his accessment of the ticket is enough to discredit the best names on it Besides, one such fly is enough to make a better pot of ointment than this stink. A toad, a newt, or a blind-worm may be proper enough to stir into the hell-broth of an incaptation that is intended to transform a man into a beast again who has once recovered his upward shape ; but such a reptile is hardly proper to go isto the composition of the soup which is to be set before honest men and good citizens for a whole year to come. I think that the gorge of many will rise at it when this "abborred ingredient" bubbles up to sight. At least, I hope so. I should think it might cost Mr. Rice his election, if the Know-Nothings would only throw Dr. Smith over and put up an average man in his stead.

I don't know what yours and your neighboring cities are coming to, it you and your neighbors are to be believed as to your city officers, Judges, and Police. If these eminent officials be really in such close alliance, offensive and defensive, with burglars, highwaymen, gamblers and pimps, as you seem to think, I don't know what is left for but to appeal to Judge Lynch and follow the pre-cedents of Vick-burg and San Francisco. Only be sure and begin at the right end. Want do you think would be the moral effect of a Mayor or two a brace of City Judges, a cluster of Chiefs of Police, with a fringe of the ornamental stars, hanging, singly or in clusters, along Broad way, or about the Park, or the Battery? I merely make the suggestion. I forbear any expression of opinion on the subject. I would only say, as Charles Lamb did as to the prejudice prevailing against the nice method of our ancestry in preparing pigs for death by preparatory flagellations, "We should "be cautious, while we condemn the inhumanity." how we censure the wisdom of the practice." It might have an effect. Verbum sap. A word to the wise is enough.

he wise is enough.

The course of Lectures on Slavery began here last week very prosperously. The attendance was not quite so crowded as last year, but I believe it was very satisfactory to the Committee. The Hon. Horace Mann gave an excellent discourse, and Mr. Starr King read a spirited poem by Mr. Whittier. The letter of Mr. Garrison declining to be one of the lecturers, on the ground of slave-holders having been juvited to defend Slavery, and of which you gave the substance last week, has caused a good deal of discussion in Anti-Slavery and Pro-Slavery circles. The only ground that I have heard taken by Anti-Slavery men against Mr. Garrison's course, has been that the slave holders make such Judies of themselves in their attempts at self defense, that it makes more Abelitionists than an Abolitionist can. But this does not touch the principle on which Mr. Garri-son refused to act and which appears to me impregnable. It is treating the question as if it were an open one, to which there are two sides, which out and out Abolitionist can de. If a Pro-Slavery Committee should invite these slave mengers to enlighten Boston, one would have no objection, and would like to see them hoist with their own petard But it is otherwise when the invitation comes from professing Anti-Slavery men. Suppose you had an Auti-Burglary Anti-C sming-house, Anti-brothel Committee in New-York and the adjoining municipalities, which should institute a course of lectures on the subject of those domestic institutions of yours, and should invite Bristol Bill, Buffalo Bill, Mrs. Daval, Mayer Four Dashes, Judge Six Blanks, or Chief-of-Police Seven Stars, (I am cautious as to names, seeing that you have been cost in damages lately,) an other en ment pillars of the same, to defend them by the Bible and Political Economy, would you not think they went about their work in a funny

sort of way! I would, at any rate.

The controversy between The Traveller and Messrs. Ticknor and Fields has excited a good deal of notice here as well as elsewhere through the country. The course of that eminent firm has met with general concemnation mingled with as general regret. It must have been the ebullition of a splenetic moment—what I should hardly think the second thought could defend. At any rate, it does not seem to have saved Hiswatha from criticism. Indeed, its effect must be to put all the sons of Dennis on the qui vive after faults, if only to show their independence. There is certainly a great deal of poetical imagery and poetical expression in Hiawatha, mixed with much that Mons. Jourdain himself might have talked for forty years without contradicting the axiom of his master "tout ce qui n'est point pers est prose." But, set-ting aside the inerary question, can this poem stand that moral test which is applied to all human productions in this age? For example, does Mr. Longfellow intend to justify the action of that "warrior, very angry," who

"S-iz-d his grandmother and threw her Up into the sky at midnight; Right against the moon he threw her; "Tis her body that you see there!"

I ask you, in the name of our common humanity, is this a proper disposition to be made of our grand maternal relatives? And is the moon indeed the receptacle of our grannies as well as of others lost below? And if so, is it limited to those of the

feminine gender only? Could we relegate to "those argent fields" some belongings of that category, in coats and waistcoats, instead of caps and shawls, who are to be found in cabinets, ciernments, foreign embassies. Congress, eliters' chairs and elsewhere, we might grow reconciled to the idea. But, as it stands, for one I protest

against the practice.

Mr. Forrest has been playing a very successful engagement here. Its great feature has been the production of Macbeth, magnificently mounted. The scenic effects, I think, are equal to those produced by Allegri at the Academy. But here my praise must end. I can only say of Mr. Forrest's Macbeth, as Feter Pindar did about one of West's I think it was) pictures:

West, though your picture I must blame I I say most bandsome things about the The frame was splendid. Do you remember Punch's commission to examine into the state of Shakespearianity at the Palace some years ago, when there was much dissatisfaction with the Queen for never going to an English play? One of the Ladies in Waiting was summoned and asked:
"Did you ever see a play of Shakespeare!" "Oh,
"yes, indeed!" "Please to mention the name of
"the play!" "Oh, it was the Murder of Macbeth."

Are you sure it was the Murder of Macbeth ! Perfectly sure, for I remember Mr. Charles Kean played Macheth!" I think her ladyship would have been strengthened in her recollection, had she seen Mr. Forrest in the part.

Is it not rather odd that Judge Roosevelt should

have spoken of Lord Bacon as the only Judge ever tried for bribery and corruption, forgetting the case of Lord Macclesfield a century later? And did the writer of the entertaining account of Prince Albert, in last Tuesday's TRIBUNE, forget the good service his Royal Highness has done in the cause of University reform, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge? That certainly should be set down to the credit side of his account as well as his promotion of the Crystal BYLES.

JOHN VAN BURENS LAST.

Mr. John Van Buren has written a letter to The Albany Atlas, recounting one or two aspects of his own recent history, defining his positions and making certain propositions for the future. We give the principal portion of this joke, which is longer and duler

cipal portion of this joke, which is longer and duler than its author generally produces:

"As a call has been made for the assembling of the National Democratic Committee at Washington on the 8th of Jamary next, and as the member of that Committee trom this State is an intimale and much valued personal and political friend of mine, who will probe by participate in its proceedings, I desire to say that I shall in no way, directly or indirectly, take part in any of the nominations that are to be made for President or Vice-President prior to the enacing election. When I stated recently at Buffalo that I desired to be a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention, I had every reason to believe that I should represent, in part, a united and victorious party.

"Events, however, seem to have taken a different turn and to have baffled entirely what I thought to have been pradent calculations. I must conform to them; and as it has at no time been my purpose to

to them; and as it has at no time been my purpose to carry 'he controversies of Democrats of this State, to the door of a convention in another, and to engage in the door of a convention is another, and to engage in discussions, which, in my judgment, I ought not even to be present at, I shall leave this unwelcome task, if it remains inevitable, to other and abler hands. In the meantime, I desire to say, that as person and no press has, or will have any authority to commit may to any action the Cincinnati Convention choose to take. If, as seems to be anticipated, any thing should be done If, as seems to be anticipated, snything should be done there from which a plausible inference can be drawn by any gent eman that the past or present action of the Democrats of this State, with whom it has always been my price and pleasure to act, is subjected to reproach, I shall oppose and use all proper exertions to defeat the nominees of the convention. It has been suggested that our Southern friends desire to reopen the Slavery sgitation. The Democratic National Conventions in 1844, 1848 and 1852, resolved that this should not be done. Their understanding and agreement was incorporated in the platform of their convention in 1852, in the following clear and emphatic forms:

". Resolved. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts streeters ing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made."

"In 1844 and 1852 I was a member of the National Democratic party. In 1848 I was a member of the Democratic party of New-York, but not of the National Democratic party. Whenever I have been a member of the National Democratic party I have a supplieusly cheerved this agreement. I old not even cepart from it in all the angry discussion that grew out of the Nebraska bill. Col. Cimens saw fit to out of the Nebraska oill. Col. Cremens saw it to publish (as he had a right to do) a latter I wrote him in reply to one from him, neither of which was in-tended for publication. Resolutions in regard to the Nebraska hill were introduced into the General Com Nebraska bill were introduced into the General Committee at Tammany Hall, of which I was and amamember. I world No! on those resolutions, and deprecated their introduction. With those exceptions, I challenge any one to abow where I have, either by writing or speech, publicly named the Nebraska bill, until the late canvas in this State.

"I am thus precise in describing my own action upon the subject of Slavery, because when the subject is open for discussion it is fequently a matter of difference how the ciscussian areas. Recognitions.

the subject is open for discussion it is I equantly a matter of difference how the discussion areae. Recognizing as I do the constitutional rights of the slave holder as established in the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, I also recognize their right to ask that the subject should not be discussed unless the discussion tends to some practical result. Their exposed situation makes such a discussion dangerous to them, while with us it can be carried on with the same safety that we investigate any other philosophto them, while with us it can be carried on with the same safety that we investigate any other philosophical or political truth. At this time the force of circumstances has transferred this controversy to other and cistant quarters, and it seems to me to be a particularly fortunate time to adhere to the safe and settled policy of the Democratic party. But as I have already said, I shall take no part in shaping that pelicy, and I neither invite nor deprecate a discussion of the Slavery question. I recognize the right of the South to open the discussion, and I shall participate in it when it begins.

"And now let us turn to our domestic differences. Can the Democrats of New York unite! If so they

in it when it begins.

"And now let us turn to our domestic differences.
Can the Democrats of New-York unite! If so they
must unite before the National Convention. They
cannot unite in or after it. The Argus has made a
very sensible proposition to effect this, but you see
how it is received. The Rochester Advertiser, your
old associate, now controlled by Know Nothings, re
spends to your offer by saying you propose to 'hand
'the State over to John Van Buren and his partisans'
So far from this, I authorize you to say, that if the
Hards and Sofis, as they are called, will form a single
organization, and send a single delegation to Cusulnait, I will enter into bonds, with good surctise, not to
held any office. State or National, for ten years from
this date, and so far from considering this a privation
or sacrifice, I will make the exemption a good consideration for promising to pay antually for the same peried, to the Democratic State Committee, \$250 to ward
the legal expenses of election. I make this suggestion
in extre good faith, and with a sincere desire that it
may be accepted."

Nahoda can doubt that John really desires that this Nobody can doubt that John really decires that this

munificent offer should be accepted, for otherwise neither he nor say of his triends will ever see the in side of the Cincipnati Convention. Let us see if the \$250 is exough to reconcile the feuc and remite the Democracy of the State into one solid phalanx is support of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the Missouri outages, and Slavery extension in general.

FROM SANTA FE

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Monday, Nov. 26, 1855.
The Santa Fé mail arrived on the 23d, bringing us but little news of interest.
The excitement occasioned by the election had not subsided, and much dissalisfaction against the Galley oe party was felt, because of the manner in which the poll-books were returned—those of Valucia County being kept back, while the opposite party, to counteract this, seized the poll-book of Taos County, despite of all Gallego's crice. of all Gallegoe's cries.

Mr. Otero has started to the States to attempt to

arreet the Delegate elect. He is accompanied by Judge Brockus and Mr. Pelhan, Surveyor-General,

Judge Brochus and Mr. Pelhan, Surveyor-General, and will come in by the Southern route.

Gallegos came by this stage, on the Northern route. The Indians have commenced their depredations again, cespite of the treaties of peace, and as I have written fully by mail, you will see what effect these treaties have upon them. I expect the Mexicans are also in fault, for the Indians have come in and compleined to the Alcaldes, and they, of course, keep silent on the matter.

The Salt Lake mail is not in yet, but looked for daily, as the weather here has not been unusually cold.

Wendell Phillips in his lecture on Slavery last night said there was nothing too high or too low for it—
"that it grayped after a Webster and grubbed after a Douglas," and he might have added, got them both!
"Chicago Journal,

JOHN STREET METHODIST CHURCH.

The attempt which is being made to remove the old John etreet Methodist Church to the upper part of the city, and the itigation which has resalted from the struggle between the party favoring and the one opposing the movement, have created some interest in religious circles and much excitement among those immediately connected with the matter. The fact that this was the first Methodist Church established in America-that John Wesley aided in creeting the original ecifice, that Summerfield preached in t, and that other events which are remarkable, and associations which are secred to M-thodists, are identified with itrender its history, briefly given, acceptable. This has been gleaned from various sources.

The first Methodist Society in the City of New-York, or in America, was formed in the year 1766. These who formed it had been holding meetings in the private residence and work shop of Philip Empury, a Methodist local preacher from Ireland, and a carpenter by trade, who resided in what was then Barrack street, near where the present City Hall stands. He presched his first sermon in his work shop to a congregation of only six persons. Only 90 years have espeed and that describation has grown to be the largest in the country, with its thousands of churches, its numerous institutions of learning, over six thousand regular and eight theusand local preachers, and a membership, including Weeley an, Welch, Primitive and African Methediste, of over one and a quarter millions.

One day, while this little congregation was

shiping, a portly man, wearing the u lform of the reyal American troops, ent-red the room and joined them. This was Captain Thomas Webb. de had served ander General Wolfe, and in the bat le on the Plains of Abraham, at Quebec, received two wounds, by one of which he lost one or his eyes. He afterward became a follower of Mr. Wesley, in England, and suberquintly was appointed barrack-maste: at Albany, which post he held at the time he joined his congregation. He always wore a ribbon across his forehead, to support a blird to conceal his wounded eye, and from this peculiarity he was afterward familiarly called "One eyed Webb." He used to preach to the little congregation in his uniform, with his cap and sword bying then the table before him. Captain Webb's name heads the first subscription with £25. to build the first Methodist church in America, and it stood upon the site of the present John at cet Methodist Church. John Wesley also subscribed to this church. The congregation in Phisip Embury's shop increased so rapidly under Capt. Webb's preaching that a larger room was found necessary for its accom medation A building about sixty feet long and eighteen feet wide, which had been erected as a rigging-house, was secured. It was situated in William street, which was then called Horse-and-cart street Great numbers attended this new place of worstip, which continued to be occupied until 1768. The old rigging house remained standing until about two years since, when it was demolished, and on its site now stands the new building, No. 120 William street, between John and Fulton streets. The congregation, having greatly increased, resolved to erect a church in order to give permanency to their services. They entered upon their undertaking-momentous it seemed to them-with three days of fasting and prayer. The present site in John street, between Nassau and Wiliam streets, was selected. It was situated on what was known as Golden Hill, then in the suburbs of the city, and so casted from the name of a farm in which it was included that was celebrated for its creps of wheat. Two lots were obtained on credit and se curity, valued at £600, and the new building cost abcu. £400. It was called Wesley Caapel, after John Wesey, and was dedicated Oct. 30, 1768. Mr. Embury, the carpenter who erected the pulpit in the new chapel, presched from it the first discourse on the occasion of its dedication. The building was unfinished in the interior for a number of years. For a long while the seats on the first floor had no backs, and a lacder was used to ascend to the gallery, which consisted of a plain platform without seats. At that time Lo services were allowed in churches except such as were established by law, and to avoid this a fireplace and chimney were built in the edition, and it was thus considered to be a private dwelling In two years after the dedication of this chapes the congregation was increased to over one thousand pers me, filling the church and the space in front of it Messis. Boardman and Pilmoor were the first Methocist Missionaries sent over from England to this country; they arrived in 1769. The Rev. Messrs. Asbury and Wright came over in 1771. During the war of the Revolution this editice was used for several weeks as a prison, a regiment of An erican solciers being confired in it. small-pox broke out among them, abandoned it. The British, imagining that by favoring the followers of Weeley they could secure them to their cause, allowed then to hold meetings at night. The services were, however, frequently interrupted by men belonging to the army. On a Christmae even a party entered the church for this purpose. One of them personated the devil, wearing cloven feet, a long tail, and a mask with horns, and had a pitchfork in his hands. As he was ascending the pulpit stairs, one of the brethren courageously strack at him with his care and knocked off his mask, wher, lo! it was dis. covered that he was a well-known British co on-! He was seized, and locked up in the church. His companions made an assault upon the building to rescre him, but the guard soon arrived, dispersed them, and tok the colonel into custody. He was colliged to make a public apology. In 1784-5 the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States was organized, and then John Wesley's power over the Methodist societies in America ceased. This denomination grev rapidly, and in 1817 there were aix Methodist churches in New York. It was also found necessary to rebuild John street Church, which was done in that year. The new edifice was dedicated on the 4th day of January, 1818. The Rev. Dr. Bangs, Samuel Merwin and Jeshus Soule, since a bishop, delivered the dedicatory sermons. This bui ding was sixty two feet froat by eighty-seven feet in depth and cost \$30,000. In this edifice was a beautiful cenotaph to the memory of John Summerfield. In 1841 the present edifice was constructed. The site of John street Caurch aving become by this time a business neighbor hood, the present edifice, only forty two feet front by eighty feet in depth, was erected, and on the ground belonging to the society two four story houses were built each si e of the church. In the lectureroom in the basement of this church are the old clock and the library of old Wesley Chapel.

Such is a brief giance at the history of the first Methodist Church in this city, or in America. There are now thirty-five Methodist churches in the city, beside a number of societies which worship in rooms and public halls. The effort for the entire removaof this edifice has aroused a strong feeling throughout the Methodist connection in favor of keeping a property to memerable in the history of that deno tion. And it is urged that it should be re tained as a missionary station for the accommods tion of these Methodis's who remain in the lower sec tion of the city, and for Methodist strangers. The population of the First, Second and Third Wards, in which churches have become scarce, is 36,750, and it is contended that this edifice ought to be retained for their accommodation. The weathier portion of the society are striving to remove be edifine, while the more democratic portion, said to represent a majority of the membership, oppose it. The facts of this strug-gle are being developed in the proceedings of the trial now progressing.

About 124 o'clock this merning the alarm of fire in the Thire District was occasi med by the burning of a range of frame stables and sheds in Leroy screet, near Washington. The buildings were entirely destroyed. The loss could not be ascertained, although it will not probably exceed \$1,000.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Revolution in Poland was celebrated last night at the Chicese Assembly Rooms by a large concourse of those who yet hope for Poland. At the back of the platform was a painting representing the Genius of Poland still standing on the pile to which she had been bound by har oppressors, welcoming her liberators, who come bearig the white eagle of Polish nationality in triumph, while the double headed eagle of the Cases lies prostrace, and the bloody sword of Rassian tyrancy is breken. American flags were on each side and wreathed with them were those of Poland, Italy, Hungary, and the great rec banner of European Democ-

At a o'clock Citoven McMullin took the chair and stated that they had expected the Hon. James Harper to positive, but he and not yet come. He read the lowing list of Vice-Presidents: Scaczeck, Golovia, Tolon. De l'Ecluse, Goicearia, Atlen, Johan, Rus-zenski, Müller, Homeen, Forbes. He then proceeded to read an address from the Polish Demorastic Com-mittee, ex ressing their gratitude for their restance in the country and appealing for aid in the impending

Letters were read from Bradford R. Wood, John Pierpont, John Jay. We give the first whose allu-cited in Stavery was longly siplanded. Citeden Spaczek then space in Polish, decisring to

his countrymen that they mi ht soon return to their bones, and exherting them to lay asi e all feeds, all

house, and exherting them to tay asize all fouds, all destinctions of aristocracy and democracy.

Citoy of Allen, a Pole then spoke in English. He said that he saw by their eyes, which spoke a common language although their toogues might be different, that they were all for Liberty. Many of the Amarican people took sides with Russia inthe present war, not because they loved Russia more, but that they loved England less. He did not think this was right. They seould think that the English were of their own race. Many people talked about a war with England; but there could not be any war between this country and England. The English people oid not want to fight with ne, and if they did, they could not. He proceeded to speak in thrilling terms of the tyranny of Russian rule in Poland, and his hope of its speedy fall.

Ciroten Gollovin, a Russian, spose in French, of the general state of affairs in Europe, and then addressed his brothers in exile. Heralarged upon the Pansiavin idea as containing the destiney of the Siavonic nations, and declared that if the Polish revolution had not succeeded, it was because Provice con desired, by the affairment the results of the coarse for the emanc pation.

sufferings of he robs, to prepare for the emission of the whole Slavenic race. Poland had not from France; the insrch of Ercedom was ever from East to West. If it should proceed from Amer-ica to Russia it must go from California to Siberia.

Citayen Jonson made a long and rather ran Citayer Johnson made a long and rather rampling speech in English in which he deprecated an immidiate revolution in Polsad. The great masses of Republicans followed the lead, not of Mazzini, Letru kellin and Koesnth, who sat in their back parlows in comfort in London, but acted with men like Felix Pysit who concurred with himself in his views of measures to be taken.

Citoyen Raszawski then read a letter from Paresti, and proceeded to speak in French. He commenced by alluding to the celebration last year, when it was said that the hour of Polsad's deliverance was approaching. A year had thoward them far forward toward.

that the bour of Poland's deliverance was approaching. A year had thrown them far forward toward their object; for the Kings were engaged in a death-struggle which they had not the power to terminate. They hoped to smuse the pospies by a sembiance of wer, flattering themselves that when once Sevas opol was taken and the arrogance of the Czarhad been slightly humbled, they might end it by a treaty advantageous to the thrones—that the peoples would pay the expenses of the war willingly—that nothing would be needed to slife the cries of the would pay the expenses of the war wainingy—that, nothing would be needed to slife the crise of the wdows and orphans but to apply the gag of glory gained on the Crimes, and that hose Democra's whom the bayonet should s, are might be easily cisposed of by means of dungeous, exie or the scaffold. Savastoj of was taken, but the double headed monater was not subdued. The war was not finished, it had hardly not subdued. The war was not finished, it had hardly commencee, and it was for the people to interfere to prevent its continuance the people had learned that the interess of tyrants were not their ewn; they were uniting and awaited only the signal to rush to the combat. The fear of this revolution was the cause of the present war. The fear of a revolution in H im ary caused the entrance of Austrian troops into Wallachia and Moldanness of Austrian troops into Wallachia and Moldanness and Moldannes trance of Austrian troops into Wallachia and Moldavia; the fear of arousing Poland prevented the Allies from taking Odesa and Riga; it was this which caused Napier to retire from Croustadt—this had let to the Vienna Conferences. It was then for the People to throw their sword into the balance of war; it was for them to unfur! the banner of the three sublime words Liverty for all, Equality and Fraternity between all. The year 1856 was to deduce the fate of the carious. They must hope nothing from declifical promises, from incarnate treachery—the man of the 2d of December. They were the arbitrer of their own cestiny. The Central European Committee had declared that "Revolution" was now the watchword of the nations; "Revolution" was written in letters of fire on the emoby ruine of Sevastored. Peace would olution was now the waterword of the nations;
"Revolution" was written in letters of fire on the emeky ruins of Sevastoval. Panes would now be the death of Liberty. I belonged to France to take the initiative in the coming struggle; she had but one oppressor to fling from her neck to rise to her old glory. They would follow her to battle as their fathers had done, and they would gladly die to haven the riumph of the universal Democratic and sould be able.

and social Republic.

Additional speeches were made by several citizens, and the celebration was prolonged to a very late hour.

A considerable number of ladies were present; among them was Madame Ruttkai, the sister of Kossuth.

DANGEROUS OPINIONS.

DECISION OF JUDGE LYNCH. We learn from The Syracuse Chronicle that Mr. E. T. Hayden a builder, of that city, who recently went to Florida to erect some buildings for a gentleman in Gadeden County, has been expelled by Judge Lyrch because he was not prepared to inderse the peculiar institution." The Chronicle says:

"peculiar institution." The Chronicle says:

"Mr Hayden is a very intelligent man, an old resident of Syracuse, and an active member of the First Presbyterian Church, where he is commonly called Descon Hayden. In Florida he associated himself with the church, and went on to pursue the objects which had called him thither with the energy of a Neutral forcemental and soon wound the respect and Northern freeman, and soon secured the respect and confidence due to intelligence and worth. Mr. Hayden at home was not regarded as an Abol tionist. He was no triend of Slavery, but had always taken a strong interest in colonization as a principal remedy for that

Mr. Hayden pursued the even tenor of his way, not interfering in any manner, either by word or deed, with the subject of master and slave, but when he was questioned on the subject of Slavery, "he declared, prestioned on the subject of Slavery, "he declared, as an houset man should, that he was against the usage; that he regarded the Bible as against it; and that humanity and the best instincts of our nature were against it. He also freely expressed his belief that the Fugitive Slave Law was in direct conflict with the previsions of the Constitution, and with the higher law of God. Taese expressions of opinion were made only in the private circle, among his friends, and never seemed to creake any excitement for displacement.

"friends, and never seemed to crease any excitement of displeasure.

"But at length rumors began to grow that Mr. Hayder was an Aboliticrist and did not believe in the gospel o' Slavery. The first that he knew of these rumors he learner from a self-constituted Committee consisting of his mittier and some members of the church which he attended, who in the spirit of kindness wated on him to let him knew wast kind of talk was current in the neighborhood and what treatment he would be likely to meet. The next step in the transaction was the following notice which was posted up in sundry places:

"PRIVATE NOTICE.

"Query—Are there my Abouthoulds amongst us!"

PRIVATE NOTICE.

Querry —Are there any Abstitionists amongst us?

Querry open.—Any Amsignmentionists?

Querry once more and the greatest of all!—Are we fit to swn ingares and int such fellows be amongst us, and not give them fits! Space we haint got no real spunk!

Yours respectfully,

"At length a meeting was called at the Court

"At length a meeting was called at the Court

"At length a meeting was careed at the Court house, and Mr. Hayden was notified to attend. There were present at this neeting some two hundred people, and one of the most respectable slavet olders, an Episcopalian, was called to the chair. There were present copains, was called to the chair. There were present a Judge of the Supreme Court, several lawyers, several ministers, and some of the most respectable plant ers of the place. At this meeting Mr. Haydon was permitted to plead to the indictatent which had been craws up against bim in the Court of Judge Lynch. He did not at all attempt to evade the facts, but

repeated substantially what he had before stated in private, when he was requested to withdraw, which he did. This meeting of gentlemen of respectability he did. This meeting of gentlemen of respectability and standing adopted a report proclaiming that "Warrow. We a portion of the citians of Galden County, in public meeting assembled, hereby express the best of that can be resulted by the county of the citians of Galden County, to the interests of the community; and Warrows It is the daty to the interests of the community; and Warrows It is the daty of every slaw-holding community to protect themselves against the canact of anch openious by prohibiting those set relaing these from conting and remaining in their milest; therefore be it "Escaled, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chairman to notify and Heyden of the action of this meeting, and that said committee be charged with the further duty of carrying out the forespoing sentiment by requiring said that some unity at the expiration of such time as said committee may does expedient and proper."

Dr. J. M. W. Davindson, W. S. Gregory, and Wm. M. Loter, were appointed as the committee, and noti-

M. loter, were appointed as the committee, and noti-

fied Mr. Hayden to leave within seven days. It will be seen that the extent of Mr. Hayden's offending in that he holds opinions which do not exactly equare with these of the human flesh-mongers of Florida. I ad Cetumbia!

PRESIDENT SHANNON OVERHAULED.

In the Missouri Legislature last week, up on the cons deration of a bill concerning the State University, or Professor in the Institution after the 4th of Jaiy, 1-36, shall exercise the functions of a Minister, when the present Faculty shall retire, there aress a rather free debate upon the notorious President Shannon whose violent Pro-Slavery harangues are still fresh in Mr. Blair said that the University was

whose violent Pro-Slavery harangues are still great in the public mind.

Mr. R'air said that the University was a mere school for the instillurg of sectional principles into the minds of students, at a that it was hard to tell whecher the students who had come out of the instillution, since the administration of Snannee, partock more of the character of politicians or priests. It is a saddenite retroepect for any man who has at heart the honer of his S are to look back at the deposition of President Lathrop, under whose administration of President Lathrop, under whose administration the College was going forward with a healthful progress, and the substitution in his place of a man who had proaght ruin upon this Coluge, as Shannon had upon every College he had been connected with—a man who said in his position like a misshapen tond poroung the stmosphere around him—a man whose impudence was equaled only by his ignorance—a man who as no mere fit for the position of instructor of youth in the University of the State of Missouri than hills fit for a powder-house! Mr. Lathrop had been turted cut, together with the then Board of Curators, for the purpose of installing in their honored seats a set of magaboud Curators, and a prepagator of nullification for President, all of whom had caten up the Seminary fund of the S are going back and forth over the country making political speeches. Mr. Blair was in favor of to oping the head off this positional apostle of milification against a set of magabout the sound of the State going back and forth over the country making political speeches. Mr. Blair was in favor of to oping the head off this positional apostle of milification and seeming him back to lee load or the Nonham States to renew his former adversary sequirements were concerned, he coan dered uim apostle of milification and the same thing occurred with the counterton with Jefferson College, Louisiana; and now he is in a fair way to kill the Missouri University. He did not even consider him some on colitical question shile and bleod-hed, instead of staying at home. He charged that this man, the President of the State University, had introduced free negroes into the state, in direct contravention of the law of 1847, and he, Mr. B., couls prove it by the record.

The bill passed.

KANSAS.

Correspondence of The St. Losis Democrat.

Leaves wonth Citt, K. L. Nov. 13, 1855.

The Free-State men of Leavenworth are divided in opinion as to the expediency of petitioning the President to remove Gov. Shannon. Some of them foat that his Excellency might grant the prayer of them foat that his Excellency might grant the prayer of the indignant squatters, and thereby check the increase of their party by decermons from the (mob) law and (church yaid) order factions. At present the Free-State ranks are augmented every day by such dosertions. Conservative men, tired of seeing law set at defiance by the Atchison leaders—invasion vindicated and facts pervetted—are coming over in bands to the Free-State party. Gov. Shannon, since his speech at Westpert has converted at least five hundred Pre-Slavery squatters, who are now working for Freedom in Kansses, and in opposition to their former allies. I know several gentlemen who have refused to sign the petition on this ground. Well knowing that the Governor is powerless in opposition to the solean and recolure determination of the people to refuse obadicace to the Shawnee coce, they wish him to remain here as a recruiter of the Free-Sia'e ranks

"Save nos from my ficinds." as Shakespeare said

"Save me from my friends!" as Shakespeare said

Nave me from my treater as State Operations.

I met a prominent citizen of Salt Laka City when at Weston. His name is Withams. He is the prioripal merchant of the Latter Day Saines, and also, I believe, one of the twelve uchily apostles. I inferred from his conversation that the name of his Deity is gum. He asseverated by Gum. When he wished to be solemnly emphatic be declared "My Gum!" and then would make his statement. I am inclined to believe that the Gum he invoked is Gum Arabic. But I will refer to this curious problem on another occasion.

I heard him say that when Utah applied for admission.

I heard him say that when Utah applied for admission into the Union, she would seek to be enrolled as a Slave State. He said that he owned a slave, that all of the Apcelles did, and that potygamy Brigham Toing owns several negrees. This statement, although at variance with previous accounts from Utah, is unabulately size. I submit it as a text for political esseys and Buncome speeches.

He told me that the accounts of famine in Utah had heen groumonally examperated, and that there is corn

been enormously exaggerated, and that there is correctough in their Egypt yet for two years to come.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON THE NASHBA AND WORCESTER RAILROAD.

From The Manchester (N. H.) Daily Mirror, No. Last evening, the 26th inst., at about 6 o'clock, the inward pessenger train from Worcester to Nashua met with a fatal and tearful accident, at Dunstable, about elx miles below the City or Nashus. The train consisted of a lecomotive, a very strong first, ht and on presence and two passenger cars. When they were running a the usual speed, where the grade was a little descencing, the boiler of the locomotive exp oded with a tremendous report, like that of blassing rocks, jarring two houses about torty rods off and shaking down a woodpile in the shed of one. The explosive force checked the speed for an instant, and then the cars shot forward with increased fury, as if frightened to flee from the scene of the disaster. So great was the power given them by the explosion that they ran three quarters of a mile before they could be checked. the power given toom by the exposion has checked, though after the first fright the brakes were stoutly applied. One brakeman was leaning against the rear of the first car, and the sudden jump of the care pitched him upon the rear car through the door down upon the floor, breasing a lantern in his hand and eparating

the floor, breasing a lantern in his hand and separating the passenger cars.

The terrific explecion and the sight of the brakeman thrown through the door filled the passengers in the rear car with terror inexpressible. But the situation of these in the forward car was far more frightful, and had it not been for the coolines and decision of Conductor King many doubtless would have leaped out at the rick of their lives. They apraing from their soats instanceously with the noise, the subsequent rumbling underneath, the flying of splinters, raising of dust, the fearful darkness without and the more fracful a seed, adding to the painful apprehensions that the rails or gearing would pierce through and tear un their soats, or all would go tearing through the fields or pitch down an embankment. The conductor charged tuesm to clig to their seats as the safest course, and fordown an embankment. The conductor calling at them to cling to their seats as the safest course, and fortunately he succeeded in making them do it, till the train came to a halt. The rear car s'epped about four rec's behind the forward one, and the passengers of each car rushed to the other to see who was injured. Not a single passenger was burt. The wreck was frightful to behold—boiler, received the other to see who was frjured. Not a single passesses was burt. The wreck was frightful to behold—boiler, smoke-jake, cab, every ornament and one forward drive wheel gone—the rear trucks of the first car tora to spinters, and neither fireman gornegineer to be found at first. Soon a groan was heard, and the fireman, Frederick A. Jose, was found on the top of the tender, his face buried in the wood, and blood streaming from every part of it. Search was made for the engineer, N. S. Gitson, for a long time in vain, but at ast he was found back three quarters of a mile, near the place of the socieder, his clothes blown off of him, one arm broken, his face terribly cut up and bedy bruised. He was unconscious and lived only about three quarters of an hour longer. He lived at Nachua, where he owned a house and some other property, and leaves a family and three small children, the youngest of whom is only three months old. The fireman will probably recover.

The force of the explosion seems almost incredible;

fireman will probably r.cover.

The force of the explosion seems almost incredible; parts of the boiler weighing 200 pour ds were thrown 40 rods; bell weighing 20 pounds, thrown sixteen rods; a large piece of iron weighing 175 pounds, thrown 35 rods, close to a dwelling. The momentum of speed threw everything for ward and sideways—nothing both.

The fireman states that there was sufficient wat r in the boiler, the onlying of those converse with right.

the boiler; the opinion of those conversant with such things is otherwise.

ARKANSAS.

Correspondence of The St. Louis Republican.

LITTLE ROCK, Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1855.

The emigration to Texas has fairly set in—wagon after wagon and lots of darkies daily pass through our streets, and sil for Texas. There seems but little emigration to our state. We have a far better country than Texas, all things considered. We have the best cotten lands in the world and they can be purchased at very fair prices.

Clops are generally very good throughout this State. The cotten was injured by the heavy rains of last mouth, yet there will be a very fair crop relaced.

The political cauldren is boiling very hot in Arkeneas. How it will end is difficult to feetball; I incline to think, result as it may, Arkaneas will be benefited.

eas. How it will end is difficult to foretail; I is to think, result as it may, Arkaness will be been She cannot be injured.